early travelers. We, therefore, designate the type locality as near Caracas, Venezuela, since in early days forests suitable for *Pauxi* were found near the city.

As regards the altitudinal distribution of these birds it is erroneous to limit them to the Tropical Zone. Two specimens of *Pauxi* in the Phelps collection were obtained in the Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo at 1,440 meters (4,725 feet), and at Cubiro, Lara, at 1,900 meters (about 6,200 feet). These are in the lower edge of the Subtropical Zone.

We have pleasure in naming the new form for E. Thomas Gilliard, in recognition of his work on the material on which it is based.

Specimens examined.—Pauxi p. pauxi. Venezuela: (American Museum of Natural History) 3 ♂, 7 sex ?, Montañas del Capás, Mérida region (Briceño); 1 ♂, Limones, Río Limones, Mérida region; 1 sex?, zoo specimen; 1 sex?, "northwest Venezuela" (mounted). (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) 3 sex?, zoo specimens; 1 sex?, "northern South America." (Phelps collection, Caracas) 1 ♂, Cumbre de Valencia, Carabobo, at 1,440 meters; 1 ♀, Cubiro, Lara, 1,900 meters.

Pauxi p. gilliardi. Colombia: (U. S. National Museum) 1 ♂, El Bosque, 1,800 feet elevation, in the Sierra Negra, near Carriapia, Guajira; 1 ♂ (type) Tierra Nueva, 1,200–1,500 feet in the Sierra Negra, Magdalena; 2 ♀ adult, 1 ♀ juvenile, Monte Elias, 4,500 feet in the Sierra Negra, Magdalena. Venezuela: (Phelps Collection, Caracas) 9 heads, sex?, on the Río Negro above Machiques, in the Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.

Pauxi p. unicornis. Bolivia (Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia) 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀, hills above Bolívar, 2,500 feet elevation near Palmar, Yungas de Cochabamba.

MAMMALOGY.—*The systematic status of certain pocket gophers, with special reference to* Thomomys monticola.[1]

E. A. Goldman, Fish and Wildlife Service.

In various papers published during recent years the writer has made efforts to bring together in specific or near-specific groups many of the names proposed for pocket gophers during a pioneer period when systematic relationships were very imperfectly known. Our knowledge of these relationships is still far from complete, but, especially in view of the extraordinary number of names involved, some semblance of systematic order is imperative. In dealing with the names the term "group" may conveniently be used rather loosely to designate either an aggregation of subspecies or an assemblage of closely allied species.

In "Remarks on Pocket Gophers, with Special Reference to *Thomomys talpoides*" (Journ. Mamm. **20**: 233. May 14, 1939), I traced the local range of the *Thomomys talpoides* series south in western Washington to the Columbia River. The apparent replacement of populations of the *talpoides* type by the *Thomomys monticola* series in the Pacific coast region south of the Columbia River was also noted, but the subspecies were not formally segregated, and such confused combinations as *Thomomys douglasii oregonus* Merriam have remained in current literature. At the suggestion of Gerrit S. Miller, Jr. certain names are here revised in order to make them available for inclusion in a new list of North American mammals being prepared by him.

LIST OF SUBSPECIES OF THOMOMYS MONTICOLA, WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Thomomys monticola monticola Allen: Mount Tallac, Eldorado County, Calif.

Synonyms.—*Thomomys monticola pinetorum* Merriam: Sisson, west base of Mount Shasta, Siskiyou County, Calif.; *Thomomys monticola premaxillaris* Grinnell: 2 miles south of South Yolla Bolly Mountain (7,500 feet), Tehama County, Calif.

Thomomys monticola oregonus Merriam: Ely, near Oregon City, Willamette Valley, Clackamas County, Ore.

Thomomys monticola hesperus Merriam: Tillamook, Tillamook County, Ore.

Thomomys monticola niger Merriam: Seaton, near mouth of Umpqua River, Douglas County, Ore.

Thomomys monticola mazama Merriam: Anna

[1] Received March 11, 1943.

Creek, near Crater Lake, Klamath County, Ore.

Thomomys monticola helleri Elliot: Gold Beach, mouth of Rogue River, Curry County, Ore.

SUBSPECIES OF THE *THOMOMYS UMBRINUS* GROUP NOT PREVIOUSLY RECOGNIZED AS SUCH

Thomomys umbrinus quercinus Burt and Campbell: Peña Blanca Spring, altitude 4,500 feet, near Mexican boundary, north of Monument 128, Pajarito Mountains, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.

Thomomys umbrinus proximus Burt and Campbell: Old Parker Ranch (Pickett's Ranch on U. S. Geological Survey topographic map, Patagonia Quadrangle, edition of August 1905), altitude 4,800 feet, west slope of Santa Rita Mountains, Pima County, Ariz.

SUBSPECIES OF *THOMOMYS BOTTAE* HITHERTO TREATED AS DISTINCT SPECIES

Thomomys bottae magdalenae Nelson and Goldman: Magdalena Island, Lower California, Mexico.

Thomomys bottae martirensis Allen: San Pedro Martir Mountains (8,200 feet), Lower California, Mexico.

Additional specimens of *Thomomys bottae collinus* Goldman, from Fly Park (9,000 feet), Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz., indicate that the characters ascribed to *Thomomys umbrinus chiricahuae* Nelson and Goldman, from Pinery Canyon (7,500 feet), Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz., are within the range of individual variation in that subspecies. The name *Thomomys umbrinus chiricahuae* should, therefore, be placed in the synonymy of *Thomomys bottae collinus*.

ICHTHYOLOGY.—*The osteology and relationships of the bathypelagic fishes of the genus* Bathylagus *Günther with notes on the systematic position of* Leuroglossus stilbius *Gilbert and* Therobromus callorhinus *Lucas.*[1]

WILBERT MCLEOD CHAPMAN, California Academy of Sciences. (Communicated by LEONARD P. SCHULTZ.)

This report describes the bony structures and the gross visceral anatomy of the genus *Bathylagus*, discusses its relationships, and defines the family Bathylagidae. A brief account is given of the anatomy of *Leuroglossus stilbius*, and reasons why it should be placed in the Bathylagidae rather than the Argentinidae are listed. *Therobromus callorhinus*, known only from bones found in the stomachs of the fur seals of the North Pacific, is identified as a species of *Bathylagus*.

The genus *Bathylagus* comprises at present 16 species of fishes, 8 of which have been described in the past 12 years. Representatives occur on both sides of the North and South Atlantic Oceans, in the Antarctic, off the west coast of North America from southern Mexico to the Bering Sea, and in the Okhotsk Sea. They typically inhabit deeper water layers outside the continental shelf (Norman, 1930; Parr, 1931 and 1937; Beebe, 1933; Chapman, 1939 and 1940), although *B. argyrogaster* has been taken toward the surface layers (Norman, 1930).

Bathylagus was originally placed by Günther (1878) in the Salmonidae. Regan (1909 and 1914) considered it to be a member of the Argentinidae, and Norman (1930), Parr (1931), Beebe (1933), and others have followed him. Jordan and Evermann (1896) placed it in the Microstomidae, as did Barnard (1925) and others. In recent years it has been placed both in the Argentinidae and Microstomidae by the compilers of the Pisces section of the Zoological Record. Gill (1884), with his usual keen insight, erected for the genus the family Bathylagidae by name only, but Goode and Bean (1895) gave a diagnosis of the family. Gill's classification has been followed by Jordan (1923), Jordan, Evermann, and Clark (1930), Fowler (1936) Parr (1937), and most recently by Berg (1940).

This study is based upon dissections of *Bathylagus pacificus* Gilbert taken by the International Fisheries Commission in the Gulf of Alaska and off the coast of British

[1] Received February 11, 1943.